Supplementary for

Reduction in vehicular emissions attributable to the Covid-19 lockdown in Shanghai: insights from 5-year monitoring-based machine learning

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Table S1. Correlation coefficient R between predicted and measured NOx and EC using the random forest model and the multi-regression model.

R	Random Forest	Multi-linear regression
NO_x	0.89-0.98	0.48
EC	0.90-0.98	0.45

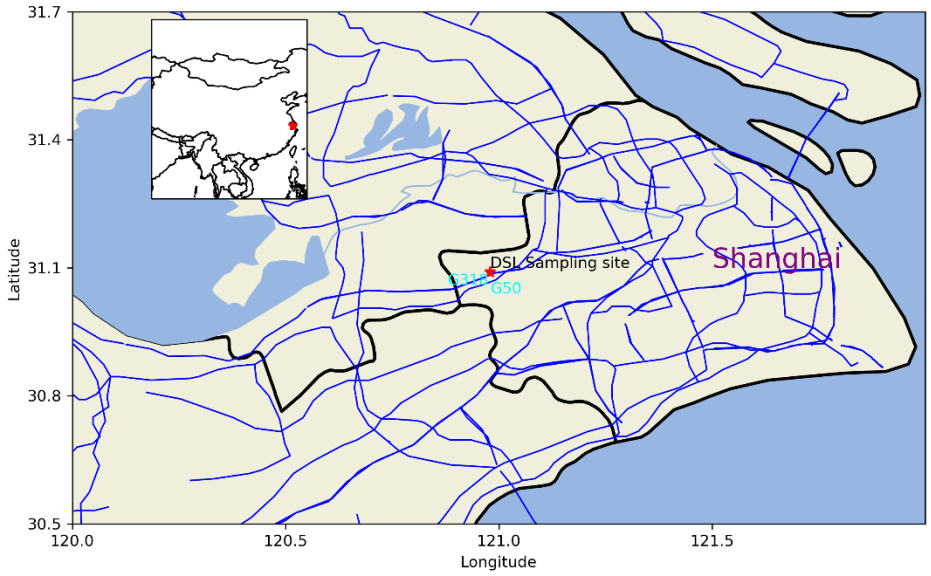

Figure S1. The location of Dianshan Lake (DSL) supersite in west Shanghai. Blue lines represent roads. The DSL sampling site is approximately 1 km away from the nearest highways (G318 and G50). The Inset shows the location of the sampling site in China. (The map was created using a Python package of Cartopy)

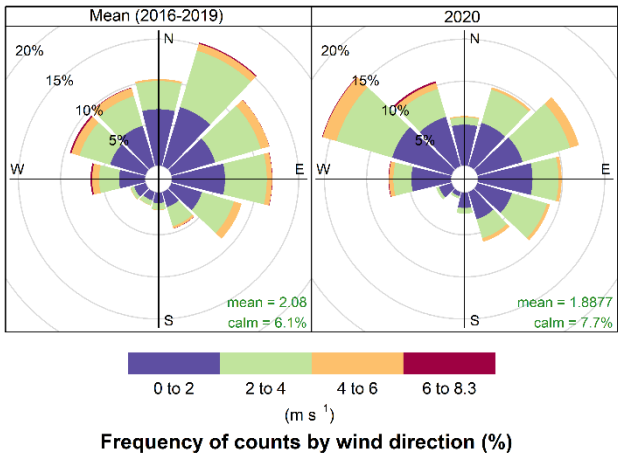

Figure S2. Wind roses for the period between 2016 and 2019 (left), and the year of 2020 with the Covid-19 lockdown (right).

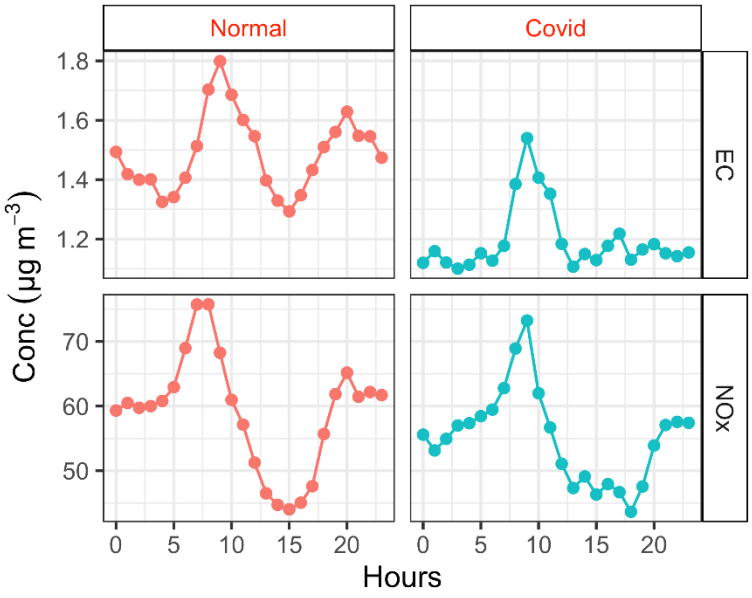

Figure S3. Averaged diurnal cycle of NOx and EC during the normal years (2016-2019) and 2020 with Covid.

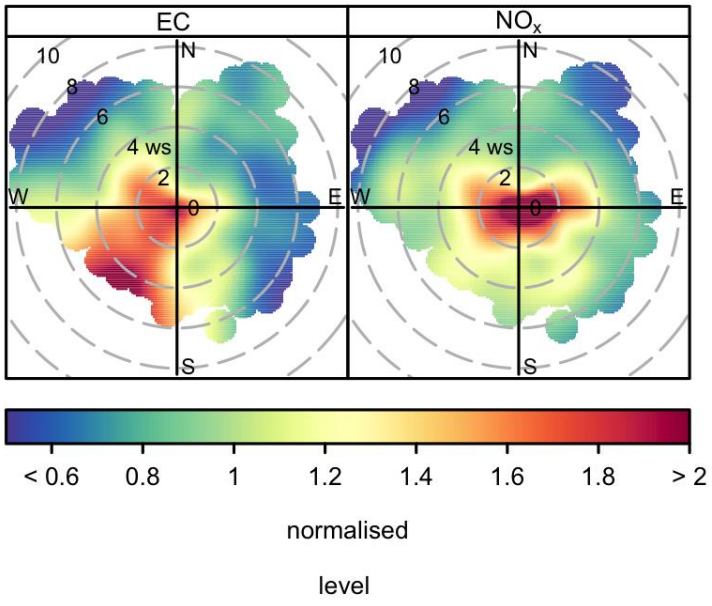

Figure S4. Polar plot of the normalized EC and NOx as a function of wind speed and direction.